The People's Korea

No. 1,266 EVERY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 9, 1985 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)

Pyongyang, Beijing Demonstrate Firm Ties

With a series of commemorative meetings held in the DPRK to which more than 10 Chinese delegations, including high-ranking party and government officials were invited, Pyongyang and Beijing have demonstrated mature relationships.

Historical ceremonies, named "Ten-Day Korea-China Friendship", which consisted of welcome meetings, commemoration meetings, get-togethers, friendship-gatherings, wreath-laying ceremonies, film shows, art performances and a ceremony for the completion of a monument, were marked off in the capital and local areas from October 21 to 31 to honor the 35th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' (CPVs) entry into the Korean War.

These functions widely introduced the heroic feats of the Chinese people and the CPV fighters who crossed the border river Amnok to help the Koreans in their struggle against the U.S. troops with a sense of revolutionary obligation when they gravely threatened the security of China during the 1950-53 Fatherland Liberation War, known as the Korean War.

It is observed that the DPRK's invitation of Chinese delegates to such big national-scaled ceremonies shows that Pyongyang has never changed its original external line of highly regarding "its old friend," Beijing, and these memorial meetings provided good chances to cement the Korea-Sino relations on political and economic levels by reminding the two peoples of their deep-seated "comradeship."

Invited Chinese guests were the Chinese party and government delegation, delegations of Chinese Public Security Ministry, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, former CPVs, the Communist Youth League of China, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and other local friendship delegations.

Meanwhile, President Kim Il Sung received the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng on October 26 and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, according to the Korean Central News Agency, while earlier on October 24 he met with four other delegations.

Mr. Kim, on this occasion, sent wreaths before the grave of Mao Anying, son of former Chinese leader Mao Zedong, and at the cemetery of fallen fighters of the CPVs in South Pyongan Province.

At a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang on October 25, DPRK Premier Kang Song San, highly appreciating the Chinese people's contribution to the victory of the war, reaffirmed the bilateral relations, saying, "No force can break the great Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has withstood all tests of history and it will be invariably carried forward and developed forever through generations as mountains and rivers of the two countries will remain linked together forever." (See page 3)

Referring to the last mutual visits by their state leaders, Mr. Kang said that their top-level leaders' visits had made "special relations" develop "to a new, higher stage."

Premier Kang, calling the Chinese people "trustful revolutionary comrades-in-arms and true class brothers", stressed Pyongyang's steadfast foreign policy vis-a-vis China, saying, "It is the unshaken stand and revolutionary will of our party, government and people to steadily strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship."

Mentioning China's endeavors to real-

(Continued on page 8)

President Kim Il Sung on October 26 received the Chinese party and government delegation. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang Calls "Spy Ship Case" Fabrication

A Korean general on October 26 denied the report that a south Korean navy ship sank a north Korean spy ship off the southern coast on October 20.

He also charged that the United States is making up the story to provoke tension.

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission, lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side during the 430th meeting of the MAC held at Panmunjom on October 26.

He called "the armed spy ship infiltration case" clamoured about by the south Koreans "a sheer fabrication."

South Koreans' Familiar Tactics

Referring to the fact that the south Koreans have slandered the Pyongyang side by fabricating "cases" each time dialogues for reunification opened between north and south and an atmosphere of detente was created, Li said.

He also said:

The south Koreans are speaking ill of us after rigging up the "armed spy ship infiltration case." This is part of their premediated plot to lay an artificial obstacle in the way of north-south dialogue arranged with so much efforts and increase the tensions.

This was made clear increasingly by the fact that no sooner had they faked up the "case" than they launched a vicious anti-communist propaganda and incited the consciousness of confrontation, connecting it with the north-south dialogue and crying about the "camouflaged peace offensive" and "vigilance against communism".

If they are truly interested in the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the north-south dialogue, they must have stopped such act as aggravating the situation, groundlessly carping on us by rigging up "cases" against the requirements of the Armistice Agreement and intensifying war provocation moves, and acceded to our initiatives for the relaxation of tensions.

At the meeting the senior member of our side denounced the U.S. and south Korea for taking the road of heightening the tensions, making haste with the war preparations, going against the north-south dialogue which is in progress and "proposals for ensuring security in removing arms from the headquarters area of the MAC" which is under discussion at Panmunjom on our initiative.

According to him, the south Koreans are these days clamouring that "the heart of the north must be struck," "area of strategic importance in the north must be neutralized" and so on, and mapped up their operational combat plan again as a whole and are drastically building up armed forces.

Upwards of 80-90 percent of U.S. forces occupying south Korea and the south Korean army are now concentrically deployed in the forward combat areas near the Military Demarcation Line, and are ready to go over to an attack at any moment.

Behind the facade of dialogue the enemy keeps introducing into south Korea mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and a large quantity of military equipment for attack.

Worse still, the U.S. plans to set up in Taegu, south Korea, one of the five space control pursuit establishments called the space control system by electronic telescope, which will be installed as part of the "star wars" programme.

Various military provocations against us have been committed one after another.

This year cases of aerial espionage by the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" had numbered over 110 as of October 18.

And criminal acts committed by the enemy side in the area of the Demilitarized Zone had numbered over 15,700 in this period.

The senior member of the Korean side strongly protested this and resolutely demanded the enemy side put an immediate end to such acts.

U.S. Balks at Taking Steps To Reduce Tensions

KAESONG October 29 (KCNA) – The 476th meeting of the secretaries to the Military Armistice Commission was held in camera today in Panmunjom to discuss our side's "proposals for ensuring security in and removing arms from the headquarters area of the MAC."

The secretary of our side met with reporters after the meeting.

According to him, our side took into full consideration the U.S. side's passive and limited assertions at the last meeting and made following proposals at the present stage:

Firstly, our side proposed to decrease the number of guards in the Joint Security Area from 35 to 10 and guards in other parts of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission to 20 from original 65. However, since the U.S. side insists on impossibility of decreasing the number in the headquarters area of the MAC we proposed to keep the original number of guards as agreed upon in the past.

Secondly, our side had proposed not to allow the guards in the JSA to carry any weapons but permit them to have only pistols in the headquarters area of the MAC outside the JSA. But, as the U.S. side emphasized its unwillingness to limit the weapons of the guards, we proposed to keep the weapons as agreed upon between the two sides in the past.

Thirdly, our side proposed to destroy all military establishments and posts and remove heavy and automatic weapons and dangerous objects in the headquarters area of the MAC.

Fourthly, our side proposed to let joint inspection group No. 2 in charge of the headquarters area of the MAC regularly supervise the strict implementation of the Armistice Agreement and subsidiary agreements of both sides in those areas and the joint inspection group would be accompanied by the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

Fifthly, our side proposed safety measures in the headquarters area of the MAC including the JSA.

The U.S. side, however, asserted that it was not appropriate to deal with the question related to the headquarters area of the MAC at this moment since the area is "a very important place both geographically and historically."

The secretary of our side said the U.S. side should not insist only on its assertions but have the position to settle the question.

He said the U.S. side should show an affirmative response in future, in as much as it promised to give its reply after studying our new proposal.

"Great Leader Kim Jong Il" (I) Published Here

Recently, a book entitled "Great Leader Kim Jong Il" (I) has been published in English in Tokyo by Sorinsha Publishing House.

The authors are three Koreans, Mr. Tak Jin, Kim Gang Il and Pak Hong Je. (Translated by Tayama Masaru)

The English book about Mr. Kim Jong Il, who is the young leader in the DPRK, is the first ever written in Japan.

The book was published in two volumes.

Part I, 308 pages, describes how Secretary Kim Jong Il displayed his outstanding qualities and how he came to be respected and trusted by all the people for the shining feats he achieved.

In Part II, the book explains how he has transformed Korean society rapidly with his wisdom and leadership since the Secretary was elected a political leader. (to be published in February 1986)

Like President Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of the Korean people, who has been elected to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, is the ideal political leader the people desire and our era demands.

Together with President Kim Il Sung, who created a new history for Korea and showed his outstanding political leadership to the world, the Korean people now have another great and wise leader.

This book will show with the force of fact that the desire to have an ideal leader is not a dream.

The book is available for $10 per copy upon request.

Address: Sorinsha Publishers
2-12-2, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Korea-China New Border Bridge Opens to Traffic

A ceremony for the completion of Hyesan Bridge was held on the spot on October 23.

A modern border bridge linking the DPRK and China across the Yalu River was built and opened to traffic on the threshold of the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War, the Korean Central News Agency reported on October 24.

This bridge called Hyesan bridge in Korea and Jangbai bridge in China has been jointly built by workers and technicians of the both countries by taking over their portion of work.

The broadcast monitored in Tokyo, said the bridge, 330 feet (100m) long and 30 feet (9m) wide, links Hyesan of Ryanggang Province, a northern border city of north Korea, and Jangbai of Jilin province of China.

The bridge which has taken shape, buttressed by the warm hearts of the Korean and Chinese peoples who have long fought victoriously shoulder to shoulder for their common cause will contribute to further consolidating and developing the indestructible Korea-China friendship and furthering the traditional friendly relations and economic and cultural exchange between the peoples of the two countries in the border areas.

A ceremony for the completion of Hyesan bridge was held on the spot on October 23.

EDITORIAL

Seoul Should Stop "Two-Korea" Plot

North and south Korean delegates were invited to the U.N. meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and made speeches there. Through their speeches, it became clearer to us who makes efforts to put an end to Korea's division and who manoeuvres to try to fabricate "two Koreas," freezing the present state of division, which has continued for 40 years.

In his October 18 speech at the U.N. meeting, DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chul reaffirmed the principled stand that the reunification question of Korea should be solved by peaceful means through dialogues and negotiations.

On the contrary, on October 21, south Korean "premier" Lo Sin Yong asserted that both parts of Korea should become member nations of the U.N. separately and reiterated the position of the south Korean side on its "two Koreas" policy which the U.S. and Japan support.

The south Korean "premier", moreover, refused DPRK Vice President's proposal to have a discussion, saying, "My schedule is full," and "I have nothing to talk with you."

These remarks and act of the south Korean side are really regrettable. Especially, at present when north-south dialogues and exchange are going ahead manysidedly and efforts for easing tension and Korea's reunification are beeing accumulated, we cannot but say that these speeches and conducts do not meet the expectations of the public, both domestic and abroad.

It was not fortuitous that delegates from more than 50 countries of the socialist and Third World countries walked out altogether when "premier" Lo made a speech at the meeting. It was a severe rebuff to south Korea's intention to utilize the U.N. as a place for manoeuvring for "two Koreas."

The south side's assertion that north and south Korea should enter the U.N. separately, is aimed at fabricating "two Koreas" for Korea's perpetual division.

This assertion of separate U.N. membership is intended to make the fact that two independent entities exist in the north and south of the Korean Peninsula, by utilizing the international custom that if a country enters the U.N., it gains recognition as an independent country.

There is no reason to hurry up to enter the U.N. It may be realized after the reunification. Korea should become U.N. member nation under a single national name after realization of a federal republic, at least.

The south Korean side insists that opportunities for north-south dialogue and cooperation will be provided more if the two parts of Korea enter the U.N. separately. But this is a distortion. Actually, north-south dialogues are being promoted in Panmunjom, Pyongyang and Seoul, achieving a certain success. Why should both sides go to New York? And also there are many opportunities for dialogues and cooperation. One cannot but wonder whether the south thinks of this question with sincerity, judging from the south side's attitude in refusing the north side's request this time.

The Chon Du Hwan junta should bid farewell to its theory of separate U.N. membership, its theories of "cross recognition" and " simultaneous entry into the U.N." It should stand not for "two Koreas" but for a peaceful reunification.

The most realistic and reasonable way to realize Korea's reunification is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state through establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy, respectively, with equal rights and duties.

If Seoul wants to reunify Korea independently and peacefully, it should immediately stop manoeuvres and tricks intended to fabricate "two Koreas" including those for separate entry into the U.N., and stop intensifying "anti-communist" riot and oppressing the south Korean people while advocating "dialogues."

Juche Seminar Held in Finland, Tanzania

Tanzania

A joint seminar on the Juche idea and cooperation among developing countries was held on October 3 in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania.

The Chairman of the National Coordinating Committee of the Groups for the Study of the Juche Idea in Tanzania made a report in the subject "The Juche Idea Brightly Indicates the Road of Cooperation among Developing Countries".

In accordance with the wise policy of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung who lucidly clarified the method of solving the food problem in the African countries, Tanzania, Guinea and other countries set up institutes of agricultural science and experimental farms in their countries to study farming methods suited to the specific conditions of African countries, while learning from the Juche farming method of Korea, and are achieving successes in agricultural production.

Finland

A Finnish national seminar on the study of the Juche idea was held in Helsinki on October 5 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Vice Chairman of the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea said in his opening speech that today the Juche idea is widely studied and disseminated on a world scale and outlined its historical significance.

In his report Lasse Tapani Keskinen, chairman of the committee, stressed that the Workers' Party of Korea is a party with a long history and outlined its glorious history.

Noting that today the WPK has grown and developed into a stronger party than ever before, he said only shining victory is promised on the road ahead of the WPK.

Korea-Sino Friendship Sealed in Blood Will Be Developed Forever through Generations

Speech of Premier Kang Song San (Gist)

Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 25 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War.

Nothing that the entry of the CPVs into the Korean War was a brilliant token of the revolutionary sense of duty and unshakable will of the Chinese people to share life and death with the Korean people in whatever storm, and their noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, he said:

The peoples of Korea and China are trustful revolutionary comrades-in-arms and true class brothers who have covered together a road of revolution full of tests against the common enemy for a long period.

Such special relations of friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples have been made more indestructible and developed to a new, higher stage through the visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il to China and Korean visits of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping in recent years.

No force can break the great Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has withstood all tests of history and it will be invariably carried forward and developed forever through generations as mountains and rivers of the two countries will remain linked together forever.

After the 3rd plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China the great Chinese people have been fighting vigorously to achieve the stability and unity of the whole country and realize socialist modernisation in high revolutionary spirit and confidence and making big strides forward in the building of material and spiritual civilisation.

It is a most pressing question in the world political situation to ensure a durable peace in Korea and solve the question of Korea's reunification peacefully.

Still clinging to the "two Koreas" scheme, the United States is working to perpetuate the division of Korea and instigating the south Korean authorities to division and confrontation.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date and refrain from acts obstructive to the reunification of Korea.

It is the unshaken stand and revolutionary will of our party, government and people to steadily strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship.

Treasuring the traditional Korea-China friendship, the Korean people will make every possible effort to uphold and develop it and, in the future, too, always fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people, closely united with them.

U.S. Must Create Conditions for Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Speech of Vice Premier Li Peng (Gist)

Head of the Chinese party and government delegation Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Premier of the State Council, made a speech at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 25 in Pyongyang.

Li Peng said:

Thirty-five years ago, in the grim period when the U.S. imperialists openly provoked a war of aggression in Korea and gravely threatened the security of China, the Chinese People's Volunteers, carrying earnest wishes of the Chinese people, crossed the River Amnok and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people under the banner of "resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" and comrades-in-arms of the two countries shed blood together again.

By waging the bloody three-year war with the support of the Chinese people and world peace-loving people, the Korean people defeated the aggressors and won a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea and made a great contribution to defence of peace in the Far East and the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is pursuing the foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace in the international area and it has become a main force in promoting peace and development in the world.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese government and people have invariably and resolutely supported the Korean people in their just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We strongly support President Kim Il Sung's reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal for tripartite talks involving the north and the south of Korea and the United States.

These proposals indicate a reasonable and realistic way for the settlement of the question of Korean reunification.

The United States must create conditions for a peaceful reunification of Korea by renouncing its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdrawing its troops and equipment from south Korea.

We consider it unthinkable for such great nation as Korea to be artificially divided for good and all.

The Korean people will overcome any difficulty and obstacle on the way of their advance and triumphantly accomplish the cause of national reunification without fail with the support of the world people.

China's cause of socialist construction and her struggle to reunify the country by having Taiwan returned to the homeland have always enjoyed valuable support from the Korean party, government and people. This is a great inspiration to us.

The hearts of the Chinese and Korean peoples are linked together.

A series of visits and meetings between the leaders of our two parties and two countries in recent years have deepened our fraternal solidarity and feelings of comrades-in-arms and developed friendship and cooperation in different fields of the two countries.

Underlying Kindred Bond Are Revolutionary Sense of Obligation between Leaders

Report of General O Guk Ryol (Gist)

A grand meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War was held on Oct. 24 at the February 8 House of Culture.

O Guk Ryol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting.

He said:

In every battle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the CPV fighters performed imperishable feats, displaying mass heroism. In this course many hero battalions, hero companies, hero platoons, heroes and model fighters were produced.

Even after gunfire ceased roaring the CPV fighters sincerely helped our people in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

Indeed, mountains and fields of Korea bear marks of precious blood and sweat shed by the CPV fighters and our people will always remember them.

Indeed, the peoples of Korea and China are old comrades-in-arms who have fought shoulder to shoulder for a long period, devoting blood and lives for each other on the front of the common struggle, and genuine class brothers rallied firm for the commonness of their ideas and goals and reliable allies who are promoting friendship, cooperation and mutual aid on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

Underlying this kindred bond uniting the Korean and Chinese peoples forever by the same destiny are deep comradely trust and revolutionary sense of obligation between the leaders of the two countries. This firmly guarantees the indestructibility of the Korea-China friendship.

The Korea-China friendship which has been consolidated and developed on the basis of the particularly deep intimacy and noble revolutionary sense of obligation forged between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, respected Comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping is now in bloom more beautifully through repeated visits and contacts between the leaders of the two countries.

The China visits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and dear Comrade Kim Jong Il and the visits to Korea by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping in recent years were a historical event which has laid an epochal milestone in the annals of the Korea-China friendship and brought the relations of traditional friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries to a new higher stage.

The United States must discard its anachronistic scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea, withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and accede to our tripartite talks proposal. If the south Korean authorities truly want the reunification of Korea, they must renounce the treacherous policy going against the demands of the time and the desires of the people, take the stand of national independence and approach the north-south dialogue with an honest attitude.

As the Korean people know only one China, the Chinese people, too, know only one Korea.

The Korean people deem it a pride to have the Chinese people as their close revolutionary comrades-in-arms and China as their dependable rear.

Chinese People Will Remain Forever Your Brothers

Speech of Vice Premier Li Peng (Gist)

Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice Premier of the State Council of China, made a speech at the meeting held with a large attendance at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang on Oct. 24.

He said:

To ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people and an important task related to peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. To attain this goal, the Korean party and government have made tireless efforts and put forward a series of reasonable proposals and propositions over the last several years.

The reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea indicates a correct way of Korea's reunification. It is a fully reasonable and realistic one. If this proposal were carried into effect, it would be possible to end the state of division and create a favourable condition for an independent and peaceful development of the entire Korean nation even under condition that the present social systems in the north and the south of Korea are left as they are.

In January last year the Korean government made a proposal for holding tripartite talks involving the north and south of Korea and the United States.

This manifested the readiness of the Korean party and government to solve the question through negotiation.

By the powerful impetus of the north side of Korea, the north and the south of Korea are holding multi-channel dialogues. Some time ago, the two sides exchanged art troupes and home-visiting groups and this made some families who were artificially separated in the north and the south have cordial reunion for the first time in 40 years. The affirmative development of the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea delights the entire Korean people and those interested in the cause of Korea's reunification.

The Communist Party of China and the Chinese government always resolutely support the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly support all the reasonable calls and proposals put forward by the Workers' Party and government of Korea to ease the tensions in Korea and promote its independent and peaceful reunification. We invariably oppose the U.S. forces' presence in south Korea.

It is over 30 years since the ceasefire in Korea. We consider that the United States must withdraw its forces of its own accord from south Korea to provide necessary condition for a solution of the reunification question through a peaceful negotiation between the north and the south of Korea. And the United States and the south Korean authorities must study with a will the proposal for three-way talks to find a solution of the Korean question.

It is an immovable policy of the Chinese party and government to constantly consolidate and develop the militant friendship, fraternity and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea.

Whatever storm may rise in the world in the future, the Chinese people will remain forever your brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing their destiny with you.

Rodong Sinmun on Plenary Session of S. Korean "National Assembly"

Matters now being discussed in the south Korean national assembly and acts of the south Korean authorities once again show that all their talk about "dialogue", "relaxation of tensions", "unification", etc. is a lie.

Rodong Sinmun October 27 says this in a commentator's article headlined "Sham Unification, Real Division" published in denunciation of utterances of the south Korean authorities including the foreign minister, defence minister and unification minister about "cross recognition", "round-the-clock maintenance of combat posture", "securing of equipment" and "maintenance of perfect posture to crush" someone, etc. at the current regular plenary session of the south Korean "national assembly."

In a nutshell, their talk means that they would hold dialogue with us but behind its curtain would create "two Koreas" and, further, step up war preparations together with the United States and prevail over us by "strength", the commentator notes, and summarily says:

In view of the time of its opening and its position, the national assembly should discuss ways to create a favorable climate for north-south parliamentary talks and advance the dialogue.

But the national assembly has taken it as a main topic how to keep the country divided and "prevail over" the other party to the dialogue in strength.

This is outrageous indeed.

What cannot be overlooked it that while making such utterances, they are shouting themselves hoarse about "prolonged dialogue," "relaxation of tensions" and "unification".

Their talk is a dastradly one which can convince no one.

When they were discussing the "entry into the United Nations" and the question of getting "recognition" of some countries as one of the main topics, the south Korean "prime minister" went to the United Nations to explain the "justifiability" of south Korea's "entry into the United Nations" and have backstage negotiations for this.

Their talk about "prevailing over" us with the social system of south Korea painted as "liberal democracy" is a dangerous way of thinking.

It is a shame for politicians to paint as "democracy" the suppressive system with which the south Korean people denounce and reject as the "military fascist dictatorial system," calling for its overthrow.

The politicians of south Korea never open their mouths without crying for "extending the idea and system of liberal democracy" to the north.

This means in the final analysis that they would force their anti-popular system upon us and swallow us up.

Their foolish designs were all the more saliently revealed in the answers of the defence minister. Speaking ill of us with a totally baseless allegation about the "deployment in the forward area of the armed forces of the north and their plan to invade the south," he raved that the south Korean army in "full combat readiness" would "crush" the north.

This cannot but be a hysterical cry of a military rogue.

Worse still, south Korea is inveigled these days into the "star wars program" of the United States.

It is to crush us by force of arms.

Pointing out that what the south Korean politicians said at the national assembly was quite the same as the talk of the United States, the commentator says: This is not a chance coincidence in time.

The U.S., having deployed their forces in south Korea and the puppet army in a forward area favorable to their invasion of the north, worked out a "plan" to justify this.

The Chon junta merely announced it externally together with their master.

Those who are engaged in politics in south Korea are playing into the hands of the aggressors who scheme to dominate Korea and are seeking the freezing of the division of Korea into "two Koreas" and fratricidal war.

This is a challenge to the nation and an open perfidy to us, the other party to the dialogue.

The south Korean authorities must discard the anachronistic designs to "extend" the colonial system of south Korea to the northern half of the Republic and approach the dialogue with us with an honest attitude.

How they approach our proposal for taking steps for the relaxation of tensions at parliamentary talks among other things will be a touchstone showing whether the south side has a will to have a dialogue with us and advance toward peace and reunification or not.

Reunification Is Most Important: Poll of Students

Students of Seoul National University held that "the most important question at present is the reunification of the north and the south", according to the south Korean paper Choson Ilbo.

This was disclosed in a "poll" conducted by the university newspaper among 854 students.

According to it more than 90 per cent of them answered that "reunification is more important than the question of existence" and above 70 per cent held that "reunification must be achieved in a peaceful way".

The students expressed "deep discontent at economic inequality" and above 97 per cent openly answered that the south Korean economy was thoroughly dependent on foreign countries.

More than 72 per cent of the students answered that there was "serious disparity in income distribution."

About 2,000 Students Arraigned for Demonstrations Since May

A total of 1,923 students have been taken to police for involvement in demonstrations on campuses or streets since the USIS building seizure on May 23, according to a report submitted to the south Korean national assembly on October 22.

Of them, 309 were arrested on charges of violating the "law on assembly and demonstrations" and the "law on the punishment of acts of violence," south Korea's vice home minister Li Kyu Hyo told the national assembly.

Another 107 students were booked without physical detention with 1,080 referred to the summary court, according to Li.

He said that student demonstrations took place on 155 occasions since the USIS incident at 54 universities, and some 43,000 took part in them.

In an answer to opposition lawmakers' questions, vice minister Li denied torture in police.

Student Struggles in S. Korea Flared Up on Oct. 26

Anti-"goverment" struggle of students in south Korea flared up when more than 2,200 students from 6 universities throughout south Korea struggled against Chon Du Hwan dictatorship on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the late dictator Pak Jung Hi's death.

Demonstrations and rallies were held on each the campuses of 6 universities including Seoul National and Korea universities with anti-"government" slogans, and clashes with riot police took place.

The struggle climaxed when the students of Seoul National and Sogang universities on their campuses burned effigies of people symbolizing anti-democratic power.

At Sogang University, a rally against Chon's clampdown on the students council was held on Oct. 25 with more than 800 students attending, according to Dong-A Ilbo on October 26.

The protesting students declared formation of a committee for struggles to establish a government for the "masses, democracy and the nation."

They also organized action committees, one concerned with "constitution" revision and the other with economic problems and issues affecting the livelihood of the people.

Following the rally, students marched inside the campus, shouting "Down with Dictatorship!", "Stop Free Import by South Korea!" and others.

The demonstration climaxed when they burned the effigy of people symbolizing the remnants of the "Yushin regime" and anti-democratic forces.

The students clashed with tear-gas firing riot police for two hours when they tried to go out to the streets.

About 200 students participated in an all-night sit-in strike after the demonstration.

On the same day, more than 400 students of Seoul National University held a meeting for the abolition of the "constitution" and expulsion of the remnants of the "Yushin force". It was followed by a ceremony which burn 2 effigies with letters reading, "Fascist Constitution" and "Remnants of Yushin Power."

The students staged an anti-"government" campus demonstration after the meeting, chanting "Let's Realize Democratization!" and other slogans.

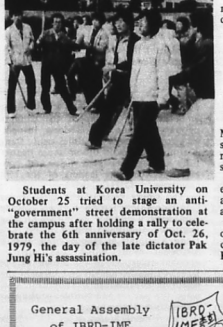
Similar rallies and demonstrations were also held at Korea, Kyunghee, Kyongwon and Kyonggi universities on the same day, with anti-"government" slogans such as "Release the Arrested Students!", "Down with Subordinate Government!" and "Down with Chon Du Hwan!", according to south Korean news papers.

Meanwhile, about 150 students of Ewha Women's University on October 23 held a campus forum on the revision of the "constitution." In their two and half hours' debate, the students stressed that the "constitution" should be revised so as to guarantee the three democratic principles of people's emancipation, national reunification and democracy.

They urged that a constitutional amendment should not mean simply the provision of direct election of the president by a popular vote.

On the same day, about 200 Kyunghee University students carried out an anti-"government" demonstration after holding a joint meeting of staff members of student councils on its Seoul and Suwon campuses.

The students clashed with riot police as they tried to go out to the streets, shouting "Let Us Win Democratic Constitutional Revision" and other slogans.



Students at Korea University on October 25 tried to stage an anti-"government" street demonstration at the campus after holding a rally to celebrate the 6th anniversary of Oct. 26, 1979, the day of the late dictator Pak Jung Hi's assassination.

100 Workers Stage Sit-in Strike

More than 100 workers at the Daelim Motor Company's factory in Pupyong staged a pay-hike strike at the design room of the factory on October 18, south Korean papers reported.

The workers, totalling 116, demanded a 20 percent increase in their wages and the introduction of a family allowance.

They also protested against dismissal of fellow workers with the recent closure of a factory in Changwon, South Kyongsang Province.

South Korean Cartoon

PUIL MANPYONG

Pusan Ilbo, Oct. 9

Though we have expectations...

KCNA Detailed Report on S. Korean Spy Captured

PYONGYANG October 28 (KCNA) – A competent organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently arrested a spy named Kim Bo Gyom dispatched by the south Korean puppets to perpetrate terrorism and assassination and collect military secrets in the northern half of the Republic.

This 43 year old spy was born in Kimhae City, South Kyongsang Province, and his present abode is Pongchon-Dong No. 3, Kwanak District, Seoul.

He served as a Taegwondo instructor in the south Korean puppet army for many years.

After his discharge from military service, he operated a Taegwondo hall and taxi till he was enlisted by the puppet Security Planning Board (NSP) as a spy in September 1984.

Saying that the puppet Security Planning Board enlisted him as a spy because they thought he could be used as a spy without giving training for a long period in view of his career and occupation, Kim Bo Gyom said:

"Tempted by a promise that I will make a fortune by a stroke if I succeed even once in infiltrating into the north, I sealed with my finger. At that time, the 'intelligence officer' threatened me, saying that if I refuse, I shall be finished off. Thus I began to be given detailed education and training needed for espionage activity under the supervision of Mr. Li Ung Sam, an 'intelligence officer' in charge of me, in a secret hideout in Kwanak District, Seoul, from September 28, 1984."

After finishing the training course, Kim Bo Gyom had even a practice in killing people against disabled people, those condemned to death and political prisoners in an "asylum for the aged," "orphanage" and prison and was given by Li Ung Sam a task to carry out after infiltrating into the northern half of the Republic.

According to his statement, his first task was to terrorize cadres in the north.

To this end, he was first of all to disguise himself as one coming over to the north and cross the ceasefire line and then stay in Pyongyang working as a car driver and after getting "trust" to organize a terrorist spy group and steal weapons from soldiers and security men at restaurants, cinema houses, halls and other public resorts at night by seizing a chance.

Then he should find out the office-going and home-returning time of cadres, the location of their houses, terrorise them at a street corner when they are returning home.

And if he is sent to a farming village or coal or ore mine, he should steal explosives and terrorise cadres from the capital.

His second task was to collect detailed material, if he succeeds to infiltrate into an important organ, on its staff members by using his Taegwondo skill and return to south Korea.

The method of liaison with the headquarters was to make a report by using those who visit Japan and other third countries as members of a sports or other delegations if he cannot return himself.

The code for contact with a liaison man to be sent from Seoul was "K.B.K. 2"

After receiving such task, Kim Bo Gyom had his task confirmed by "dispatching officer" Kim Sok Gyu of the puppet Security Planning Board on August 12 and infiltrated into the area of the northern half of the Republic through the Military Demarcation Line disguising himself as a civilian coming over to the north on August 13 and was arrested by People's Army soldiers standing on guard duty on the ceasefire line.

Announcing the confession of spy Kim Bo Gyom, our competent organ bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets for persistently scheming to infiltrate spies into the north through the Military Demarcation Line, the east and west coasts and third countries for the purpose of espionage, terrorism and assassination, while viciously kicking up the anti-communist, anti-DPRK rackets these days as never before.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges must clearly realise that with no machinations can they encroach upon our dignified Republic and the precious gains of socialism, warned our competent organ.

"Ssangryong 85" Mil. Exercise

In a series of recent provocative military drills, the "Ssangryong 85" war game was conducted on October 27 for the deployment of the south Korean army and the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" in the forward area, according to a radio report from Seoul.

More than 1,000 men of the army and the "HDRF" were mobilized in the military drill which lasted till November 1.

They reportedly conducted an air-raid mobile exercise, an artillery fire exercise and a river-crossing exercise under the stereotyped slogan "threat from north."

S. Korea to Extend Term For "Educational Tax" Collection

The south Korean authorities are planning to extend the term for the collection of the "educational tax" by 5 years from 1987, according to a report.

Items for the tax collection are expected to be increased and now were imposed upon some kinds of goods and dividends, etc. with the tax impostion rate being raised.

Since Chon Du Hwan cooked up the "educational tax" in 1981, 745,800 won was collected in 3 years till 1984 and 302,100 million won is planned to be collected this year.

Merciless Violence against Students and Dissidents

Inflamed arms of a student due to mustard gas shot by riot police.

The Chon junta for fear of ever-increasing students' protest demonstrations resorts to merciless violence including torture in prison. Some 100-200 plain-clothesmen are dispatched to each campus to take away student activists at any time. A "democratic regime" is far cry as more outrageous crackdowns are being strengthened upon students and dissidents.

Vice Pres. of Liquor Buys Up Stocks Illegally

Chang Chin Ho, Vice President of Jinro Limited, a leading distilled liquor maker, was learned to have been probed on charges of covering up his purchase of more stocks of the company than permitted under the law, said south Korean papers. He bought over 2.1 million shares in the names of more than 30 people, including his relatives. He gathered 23.4% of the company's total stocks which amounts to over 2.8 billion won in value, according to the reports.

The south Korea's "securities and exchange act" provides that no one shall own, beneficially in whosoever name, shares issued by a listed corporation is excess of 10 percent of the total outstanding shares.

Following the tax investigation, Chang was levied some 1.8 billion won in donation tax.

Chon Junta Searches Campuses for Leaflets

The Chon junta launched a thorough search of campus leaflets calling for the constitutional revision and democratization, according to south Korean papers.

Seoul city police on Oct. 16 searched 8 universities, including Seoul National University and Korea University, and collected some 3,500 copies of flyers posted on walls and printed materials of 14 different kinds.

The authorities charged the leaflets of "sympathizing with north Korea" and probed "a possible linkage between the leaflet-makers with external impure elements," Korea Times reported on Oct. 19.

Meanwhile, the Tongdaemun Police station confiscated some 300 anti-"government" leaflets and unionist bulletins from offices of the Chonggyechon district garment workers union, the Evangelical Youth Council and the memorial hall of the late Chon Tae Il who burnt himself in protest against the crackdown upon labour unions and for the betterment of the workers' living.

Crackdown on Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and Dissidents

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, Chairman of the United Minjung (Popular) Movement for Democracy and Unification, was put under house arrest by police at his home in Suyu-dong, Seoul, on October 25, according to south Korean papers.

The 68-year-old outspoken dissident was to give a lecture in a rally to observe the collapse of the Yushin "regime" on Oct. 26 in 1979.

The meeting organized by the dissident organization was scheduled to be held in the Catholic Center in Chonju, South Cholla Province at 7 p.m. Oct. 25.

Earlier, he was taken away to police for inquiry in connection with a journal which his organization publishes.

The journal titled "Voice of Minjung (the masses)" carried an article on student Song Kwang Yong who burnt himself to death on Oct. 21 following an anti-"government" protest on campus. (Song, expelled as a sophomore majoring in law from Kyongwon College in Songnam City, was Vice President of the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy at the school.)

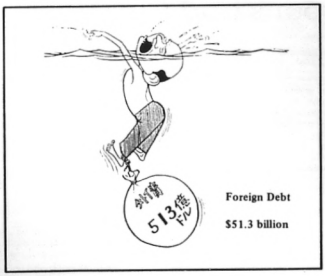
Meanwhile, 17 dissidents including Li Pu Yong were taken to police on Oct. 23 from the Myonmok Christian Hospital where the body of student activist Song Kwang Yong was kept after his self-immolition to demand democracy.

The funeral for Song, which would have been held on Oct. 23 morning, was delayed as Song's family members maintained that Rev. Moon, who was also taken to police Oct. 22, should preside over it.

Kye Hun Je, Vice Chairman of the UMMDU was also put in police custody after being led away from the same place.

Manpyong

South Korea's Economy



Gasping for Breath

Foreign Debt

$51.3 billion

By Chae Jun

Food Culture in Korea

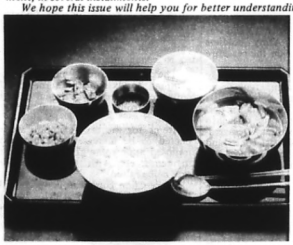
(1) AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND FOOD CULTURE

Food is basic to human living, and at the same time an important part of cultural development.

In other words, we think, it plays a great role in understanding the cultures of other country. In each country, ethnic food has been developed into various forms, preserving its tradition and influenced by other countries.

So far, we have introduced Korean culture mainly in its artistic and literary development, but from this issue, we will carry articles on Korean food and materials traditionally used in daily cooking as well as their historical development, in several installments.

We hope this issue will help you for better understanding Korean culture.



Korean dishes arranged in traditional order: A spoon and chopsticks are indispensable tableware.

In ancient Korea, people lived an agricultural life and various sciences of agriculture was developed in this process.

Mainly produced in the first stage were crops like millet and Deccan grass. Moreover barley, wheat, pulse and flax were began to be grown, and people lived on them.

It is in the third to first century B.C. that rice came to be grown. As people ate cereals, they also invented and improved various kitchen utensils, displaying their ingenuity.

Among them were the invention of the so-called oven. It was really epock-making invention in the cooking and daily life of the Koreans.

The oven can collect and control fire and smoke in one direction and make them exposed through chimney, so it was far more excellent than bare fire, in point of saving the energy of firewood.

Later, the iron pot, pan, and the steamer were invented, and this food culture was brought to Japan as "continental culture", in the process of cultural exchange between Korea and Japan.

Vestiges of cultural exchange still remain in the names of the following kitch utensils.

In Japanese, the Korean words *Kama* (iron pot) is pronounced Kama, *Nambi* (pot) Nabe, and *Shiru* (steamer) Seiro, and this fact fully proves that there were close relationships between Korea and Japan.

A variety of tableware was also invented. Following straw-rope pattern pottery and non-pattern pottery in the Bronze Age, tableware made of metal like gold and silver came into being during the Three Kingdom Period of Koguryo, Silla, Paekje.

The Tableware named "Sabari" reposited in "the Shosoin Repository", Nara, Japan, was intruduced from Silla.

The Korean word "Sabari" is a generic term for containers of cooked rice. Just around the same time, the spoon was introduced into Korean style tableware.

In those days, the spoon was also introduced into Japanese high society together with the metal plate. But from the end of Heian (9th-12th centuries) period, these metal spoon and plate fell into disuse in Japan.

The process of development of tableware like spoons and plates are closely associated with the menus and recipes of a country.

The richness and variety of dishes such as rice, gruel, noodles, rice-cake made of cereals contributed to the development of tableware in Korea.

As a result, Korean food is rich in soup and dishes served hot in pots eaten with spoons. The spoon plays important role in the history of Korean food.

(To be continued)

Grand People's Study House

There stands in the heart of Pyongyang the Grand People's Study House, a seat of learning for all people.

The Grand People's Study House was completed in one year and 9 months and opened in April 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

The Grand People's Study House is with a total floor space of over 100,000 square metres, has over 600 rooms and 5,000 seats for readers. Its book storing capacity is 30 millions volumes.

The grand People's Study House is not a mere library.

It has 14 reading rooms where over 10,000 people can study a day, 14 lecture rooms including a 800-seat general lecture room, 13 transcribed lecture rooms, question-and-answer rooms, rooms for giving information of new scientific-technological data, etc.

The lecture rooms are equipped with various modern audio-visual facilities including transmission and reception devices, teaching-material-showing apparatus, T.V. sets, recorders, video-recorders, magic lantern apparatus, stereo record players and so on.

Over the last three years or so since its opening the study house has been visited by millions of readers and has organized lectures and short courses for more than 3.7 million readers.

The Grand People's Study House also lends books by correspondence and organizes on-the-spot service.

The Grand People's Study House widely introduces latest successes in science and technology in various forms and methods, such as lectures at request, transcribed lectures, video-tape-lectures, lectures on the spot and conducts work to raise the scientific, cultural and technological level of scientists, technicians and working people.

In particular, the study house direct big efforts to scientific-theoretical lectures and scientific-technological short-courses for scientists, technicians and specialists.

It also organises 3-6 month short-courses of foreign languages and intensive short-courses in different domains for scientists, technicians and specialists in local areas.

Functionaries of the Grand People's Study House often go to industrial establishments to give lectures on the spot on scientific-theoretical problems arising at work sites. Competent personages with academic degrees and titles are also enlisted in this work.

The study house also organizes itinerant book reading and bibliographical information at industrial establishments which are of weighty importance in implementing the party's economic policy in each period.

State book exhibitions and other book exhibitions in different domains and foreign book exhibitions are also held at the Grand People's Study House.

Over the past three years or so, the Grand People's Study House has been supplied with many Korean books including old books preserved as national treasure and books published in foreign countries.

The Grand People's Study House is conducting brisk exchange with big libraries of many countries and libraries of international organisations including the UNESCO.

The overall view of the Grand People's Study House

Inside view of a lecture room equipped with various modern audio-visual facilities

Sports and Culture

Six-year-old "Writer"

The juvenile poems "the Flower Shoes" and "the Flower Rainbow" written by a six-year-old girl have of late been carried in publications to draw public attention.

She is Hong Jong Ran living in Pyongyang.

She began writing from the age of five.

She has so far written more than 80 juvenile literary pieces.

Her nursery songs, poems and tales are popular among the school children for well representing diverse themes and ideas to suit the child's mind.

She frequently goes to a publishing house to get systematic guidance in writing.

And professionals are her frequent visitors.

She plans to write more than 100 pieces by February next year.

Children's talent is brought into full bloom in Korea.

Five-year-old O Un Byol residing in Pyongyang sent several drawings to the art show of the Moscow World Festival of Youth and Students, which were well received.

Six-year-old Kim Song Nam residing in Sariwon have learnt by heart the English textbooks for all six years of the senior middle school and is good at daily conversation in English.

The number of the pre-school age children of distinguished talent such as instrumentalist, composer and sports player is growing these days.

(Continued on page 7)

At a Crossroad of Traditional and Modern Beauty

1. Korean Painting "Mt. Paekdu"

Painted by People's Artist Chong Yong Man

Over 200 Korean paintings, oil paintings, celadons, embroideries and sculptures created in the DPRK were exhibited in Tokyo last month in the "Exhibition of Modern Korean Celadons and Paintings".

The paintings and celadons exhibited showed the crossroad of the traditions and modern beauty of Korean art.

The People's Korea will introduce some of them serially:

The painter is well known by his "Twilight at Kangsun". As in that work, he showed his individuality and depicted Mt. Paekdu in his fearless and powerful style.

Silhouetting the mountain against the scarlet morning glow, he simply and directly expresses the grand appearance of Mt. Paekdu. Also adding forests underneath the mountain, he succeeds in showing the distance between the mountain and the earth.

People's Artist Chong Yong Man was born in Kangwon Province in 1938. Now, he is director of the Korean Painting Group and of the Mansudae Changjak Company and also one of the executives of the Central Committee of Korean Painters League.

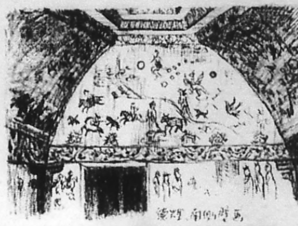
He has already painted more than 200 works and won various prizes in the world. Many of his works have been designated as National Treasures.

He is expected to play a leading role in the future of Korean art.

Sketches from the Koguryo Mural Paintings

By Kim Han Mun

6. Alive and Kicking Pictures in Tumulus



Mural Painting of Tokhun-ri

(Continued from the previous issue)

7) Mural Paintings of Tokhun-ri

If you go a little westward from Pyongyang along the slow-moving waters of the River Taedong, slopes of hills come in sight. A network of irrigation canals forms an attractive pattern on a vast expanse of fields. Lemon-coloured Korean nightingales, which don't live in Japan, fly about in the blue sky. Also, you can expect to meet with flying Korean pheasants, adding to the peaceful scenery.

Most tumuluses with mural paintings are on a beautiful hill that commands spreading fields in the south, a mountain in the north.

Koguryo's ruling classes built their tumuluses there so that they could feel the changes of the four seasons and see their rich harvests even after death.

In Daean City and the Kangso and Ryonggang area on the outskirts of Pyongyang, more than a dozen tumuluses with mural paintings were found. Koguryo aristocrat regarded these areas as the best places for their tumuluses.

The Tokhun-ri Tumulus, discovered in the winter of 1976 during drainage work, is one of them.

It bears the building date (408) and an epitaph for the deceased clearly written in Indian ink on the wall, which are of great academic value. The content of the epitaph is so interesting that it demands a reexamination of the history of Koguryo and East Asia.

On the 3-meter high pyramid-like wall are drawn more than 200 figures of people marching, hunting, and the pictures of gods, the deceased master and 13 governors, which attract attention at home and abroad.

Themes and contents of the mural paintings are rich and colourful. Excepting for the pictures of the Four Gods, the tumulus has nearly the same features as are seen in other tumuluses. But the art of painting and composition is quite different.

Compared to those of Anak and Susan-ri, they are rather roughly drawn and look a little childish. But handwritings are unique and powerful.

Sketches are so animated that the objects look as if they were actualy living, moving and running. They look alive and kicking in the cool air and stillness of the tumulus. The power is one of the characteristics of exciting and animated Koguryo mural paintings.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

Development of Korean Literature and Art

Literature and art are in full bloom in Korea.

Over 1,300 works of film art and several thousands of art works were created in the period from 1978 to 1984.

Korean literature and art with a long tradition and rich heritage have embarked upon the road of new development since the liberation of the country.

Thanks to the application of the Juche-oriented idea and original policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on literature and art, a turn has taken place in all realms of literature and art.

The historical cause of adapting immortal classic masterpieces including "the Sea of Blood", "the Flower Girl", "the Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man" and "a Mountain Shrine" which were created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to films, operas, dramas and novels has been successfully carried out.

The great work of depicting on an artistic canvas the revolutionary history and immortal feats of President Kim Il Sung has also been carried out with credit.

Several novels including "At the Foot of Mt. Paekdu" and "Spring at a Base" in a cycle of novels "the Immortal History", feature films "Mt. Paekdu" and "Star of Korea", sculptures "Grand Mansudae Monument", "Grand Wangjaesan Monument" and "Grand Samjiyon Monument" and other significant works have been created one after another to give a great epical picture of the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung.

A great success has been achieved in the creation of works dealing with the socialist realities.

The feature films "To the End of the Earth", "a Worker's Family" and "the Untrodden Path" novels "Pyongyang Time" and "the Life-giving Water", painting "Happiness", music and dance tale "Song of Paradise", music and dance epic "Song of Glory", dance "Bumper Harvest of Apples" and others are a truthful picture of the creative endeavours and happy life of our people.

A success has also been registered in the creation of works portraying anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and People's Army soldiers who valiantly fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Large-scale mural paintings and panoramas 3-4 meters high and over 100 meters long are well known for their large scale and original descriptive method.

Feature films "Unknown Heroes" and "The Wolmi Island" and dance "Snow Falls" and others are highly praised and loved by the people.

These works show well the heroic feats and noble traits of our people in the struggle against Japanese and U.S. aggressors.

Several hundreds of circus pieces of high ideological and artistic value have been created to evoke widespread repercussions at home and abroad.

"The Sea of Blood" style revolutionary opera has been created in the opera domain. This style revolutionary opera is an opera of a new type in which popular-stanzaed songs and *pangchang* are organically combined with elegant national dance and stage art.

Typical works are "the Sea of Blood", "the Flower Girl", "Tell the Story, Forest" and "a True Daughter of the Party", etc.

A new orchestra of our own has been created by the combination of western musical instruments and national musical instruments.

Through a powerful promotion of the popularization of literature and art, tens of thousands of works are created and many talented creators and artists emerge from among people every year.

Mansudae Art Troupe Full-houses Kremlin Congress Hall

The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on a visit to the Soviet Union gave performances to full houses at the Kremlin Congress Hall from October 20 to 22, after giving successful performances at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow from October 18 to 19.

Pyotr Demichev, alternate member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of Culture of the Soviet Union, Y.V.Zaitsev, first vice minister of Culture of the Soviet Union, and other personages concerned appreciated the performance on October 21, together with working people in Moscow.

When the first chorus "We Will Follow One Road Forever" reflecting the unshakable will and determination of the Korean people to take one road forever following the Workers' Party of Korea through the storm of the revolution and the chorus "Day of Victory" reflecting the will and determination of the Soviet people to firmly defend the socialist motherland from imperialist invasion, holding high the red flag of the revolution, rang out in the hall, the audience extended thunderous applause from the beginning of the performance.

Men's and women's group singings, women's quartet, dances, women's instrumental concert and Kayagum solo and Soviet songs by our artists were warmly acclaimed by the audience.

When a friendship rainbow spanning between the Grand People's Study House of Korea and the Kremlin Palace of the Soviet Union was projected on the backdrop and our artists in Korean and Soviet national costumes performed a Korean-Soviet friendship dance to the accompaniment of music "Katsusha" at the end of the performance, the hall shook with prolonged handclapping of the audience.

After the performance a basket of flowers was placed on the stage in congratulation of the successful performance.

The performance more beautifully adorned the Korean-Soviet friendship flower garden which has developed and effloresced on a new higher stage.

The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe on October 19 laid wreaths at the Mausoleum of Lenin and the Grave of Unknown Soldiers.

Soviet Interior Ministry Song and Dance Troupe in DPRK

The Song and Dance Troupe of the Ministry of Interior of the USSR on October 26 gave its premiere at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Appreciating the performance were vice minister of Culture and Art Kim Jong Ho, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Li Song Ho and first vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong Hwa and working people and artistes in the city.

The Soviet artistes raised the curtain with a chorus reflecting the indestructible might of the Soviet Army who defeated the fascist aggressors and firmly defended the gains of the revolution.

Solos, group singings, dances and other colourful numbers were put on the state.

The performers well showed beautiful mountains and rivers of their motherland, the Soviet People's noble spiritual world, optimistic life customs and rich national emotion in female folk song solo, men's quartet, dances and other numbers.

(KCNA)

Demystifying North Korea (1)

John Boonstra, a seminary graduate and church activist in Seattle, Washington, recently visited the DPRK. He stated his impression of the Asian country in a magazine, describing the social economic and political life of the north Korean people.

The author is director of the "Peace with Justice" dialogue sponsored by the Church Council of Creater Seattle. His story was carried by the October issue of Yo-Dong, a magazine published by Korean Patriotic Women's Association in America.

Here are excerpts from the story:

I had held many uninformed perceptions about North Korea; the possibility of visiting such a forbidding place was exciting. In preparing to visit, I heard there was no place in the entire world like North Korea, a country which prides itself on self-sufficiency and individual creativity. A country which is reaching out to develop foreign relations that are totally nondependent; a country which, contrary to popular thinking, is not a puppet state of any superpower. I knew about the political instability in South Korea and the criticisms of USA involvement in that country. I was eager to make comparisons with activity in the North. What is going on in North Korea? What is its history since 1953 and what is everyday life like for the 20 million people who live there?

When I'm asked why citizens of the USA should be interested in North Korea, I suggest four reasons. First, as citizens and as Christians, we profess a commitment to peace, to an emphasis on nonmilitary solutions to problems whenever possible. Korea is one of the most sensitive nuclear flashpoints on the face of the earth. The entire Korean peninsula is militarized to the hilt. The southern half of Korea is loaded with over 1,000 nuclear weapons placed there by the USA government as a deterrent and threat to the USSR. If the USA is willing to risk a nuclear war through a tactical, limited nuclear conflict in Korea, then we had better understand what is at stake there.

Second, as citizens and as Christians, we profess a commitment to the human family, to the preservation of communities of people as they have evolved in history. Korea is a classic example of a people whose cultural, political, and economic autonomy has been violated repeatedly by foreign powers. The USA has been cited as a prime example of this kind of interference, not only in Korea, but in many places around the world. In Korea, foreign interference has subjected communities to racial exploitation, cultural genocide, and human hardship. Injustice is a consequence of foreign greed and militarization under the guise of security for countries thousands of miles away. Those of us who hold dear the principles of self-determination and communal dignity are confronted with serious and disturbing questions about the role of the USA and the history of the Christian church in Korea.

Third, as citizens and as Christians, we profess a commitment to economic justice, to mutual access to resources and job opportunity and an arrangement of production that encourages creativity, full human potential, and a meaningful life for all members of society. We have viewpoints about the global economy. We are interested in the international effects of our economy and in other models of economic life, models which can instruct us in our search for a just way of working and of consuming resources. Korea present us with both: South Korea, an example of the effects of Western global economic practices, and North Korea, an example of socialist construction.

Fourth, as citizens and as Christians, we profess a commitment to gathering information about the histories and actions of peoples and to active communication with all of our species to build a better world. Our attitudes about North Korea exemplify the power of stereotypes and myths that have been allowed to exist in our consciousness. Our nation does much to restrict our access to the people of North Korea. This restricts our search for more data and truth about the human family and a greater understanding of the forces behind international politics.

Background

The invitation to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was extended by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in cooperation with the Christian churches in the DPRK. Our delegation engaged in extensive preparation through reading and conversations with Koreans. We made contact with those persons responsible for interchurch relations involving Korea, both in the USA and at international levels.

It seems to me that the intent of the North Koreans in allowing us such a rare and extensive visit of their country was to alter their own image in the Western world, especially in the USA. They obviously want us to tell their side of the story as a way to gain support for their understanding of history – especially the history of the Korean War and the events of the intervening years – and their plans for the reunification of their country. At no time, however, did they look like undue pressure; they were respectful of our disagreements at various points.

Their desire for us to present a positive image of North Korea to our constituencies back home and to give a positive impression of the life of the North Korean church and society appeared motivated by a very real and profound fear, which was evident everywhere we went. This is a fear of being drawn into a military conflict that would mean another and even more devastating destruction of the cities and the population of the DPRK. It is a fear exacerbated by the presence of nuclear warheads in South Korea and by large military exercises ("Team Spirit") conducted by 208,000 USA forces, along with troops from Japan and South Korea. There is much more to say about this issue, including the question of whether there is justifiable fear in the South of aggression from the North.

Everyday Life

The people of the DPRK, under the leadership of Kim Il Sung, have totally rebuilt a physically devastated country in the past 30 years. At the end of the Korean War there were only a few buildings left standing in Pyongyang and a very few villages in the countryside. Now Pyongyang is a huge city with nearly 1 million inhabitants. There are huge, expansive, marble government buildings and museums, high-rise modern apartments, elaborate study halls, schools, auditoriums, theaters, hospitals, conference hotels, sports stadiums, health centers, shopping areas, amusement parks, restaurants, and a most extensive marble-walled and chandelier-adorned subway system. No stereotypical Third World images can apply to Pyongyang. There was no evident disparity between people, no poor, run-down neighborhood, and no evidence of human suffering. It is a beautiful city – wide avenues and boulevards, little traffic (except for crowded hours at rush hour), abundant greenery, lots of parks and rivers. We saw no lines whatsoever – not for restaurants, stores, subways, or theaters.

Most of the buses run on overhead electric lines – there is much hydroelectric power in the DPRK – although you still see gasoline-powered buses made from old trucks. Trucks are everywhere, often people riding in the back. They look like Russian or old Studebaker trucks, but they are of Korean manufacture. Unlike China, North Korea has few bicycles and almost no human-pulled carts. Automobiles are also produced in the DPRK. The names for the automobile models are Victory, Underground, and Resurrection. The name Resurrection refers to the resurrection of the Korean people following the anti-Japanese war.

Although the two-week visit offered us a measure of freedom of movement and brought us into spontaneous contacts with people along the way, it nevertheless was insufficient to justify firm conclusions on the social, economic, and political life. Still, I will chance a number of value judgments, provisional though they may be. If one considers the sharing of the country's resources among all the members of the society, one must conclude that the DPRK has an egalitarian social order. All persons are given an opportunity for educational advancement, without cost, through the college years; medical care of apparently high quality is available to every person, without cost. There are no charges for housing, medicines, books, and most utilities; there are charges for electricity and public transportation. There are no taxes on income or consumer goods; there is only a 10 percent difference in the highest and lowest wage scales. There is equal access to day-care facilities, theaters, sporting events, amusement parks, barber and beauty shops, and the like.

With respect to living conditions, apartments in the city are provided based on proximity to work and size of family. All have t.v.s. with color t.v.s. going first to smaller families and single people. Apartments also have radios, fans, floor heating, and furniture. Most of the services – food stores, restaurants, laundry facilities – are available on the first floor of the apartment complexes and this, in part, accounts for the small amount of hustle-bustle on the streets. Rural accommodations have the same essentials, but are generally not as developed. We visited Kaesong, near the border at Panmunjom, and were told that "While we don't have many of the fine goods found in the city of Pyongyang, we do get basic services and essential needs which we can't produce in this part of the country. But aside from that, what we have is what we develop here in our own community. We do not want to be dependent on Pyongyang for goods we can produce on our own – even if they are of lesser quality."

The educational system is one of the most impressive elements of the DPRK. Like all countries, the DPRK tries hard to infuse its way of life into the thinking and consciousness of the population. Children are particularly important and molding. Nursery and day-care centers are scattered throughout the DPRK. In these centers children are already learning about the quest for reunification and learning the competitive and cooperative importance of sports, and musical talents. When children attend grade school, they also attend classes at the Children's Palace, a huge complex in the heart of Pyongyang, with smaller versions throughout the country. The Palace functions much like a YM/WCA. Children go there to learn everything from science, railroading, engineering, medicine, and computers to ballet, music, sewing, and cooking. I will not leave you guessing about which classes the boys took and which the girls took – the stereotyped roles were present everywhere. The Children's Palace was a microcosm of society – it was a marvelous example of mixing theory with practice. There was an emphasis on creativity, growth, excellence, and cooperation.

We also had the opportunity to visit Kim Il Sung University, of which there are over 180 branches throughout the country. The government pays, of course, for all expenses while students are at the university. After all, graduates will spend a lifetime working for the government that has supported them through school.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

ize socialist modernization and achieve the stability and unity of the whole country, the Premier attributed these successes to "the tested leadership" of "the Chinese party" and to "the line and policy of the Chinese party and government for building peculiar socialism suitable to the reality of China."

In the last part of his speech, he manifested the DPRK's firm determination, saying, "Treasuring the traditional Korea-China friendship, the Korean people will make every possible effort to uphold and develop it and, in the future, too, always fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people, closely united with them."

The banquet heard a speech by Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng, who led the Chinese party and government delegation.

Evaluating the victory of the war as "a great contribution to defence of peace of the Far East and the world", he put emphasis upon the strength and durability of the "blood-sealed friendship."

Expressing China's unshakable support for Pyongyang's effort to realize national reunification, Mr. Li urged, "The United States must create conditions for a peaceful reunification of Korea by renouncing its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdrawing its troops and equipment from south Korea."

At another commemorative meeting held on October 24, he stated, "It is an immovable policy of the Chinese party and government to constantly consolidate and develop the militant friendship, fraternity and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea."

* * *

When the Chinese delegations arrived in the capital city of Pyongyang and other major cities to attend the nationwide meetings, thousands of people warmly welcomed the guests from the nearest country.

During their stay, the Chinese guests enjoyed mass gymnastic displays, film show, cocktail party, songs and dances by 5,000 Korean artistes, while they attended welcoming meetings and banquets given by soldiers of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and senior members of the DPRK side to the Military Armistice Commission.

When a get-together of heroes of the Korean People's Army and the heroes of the former CPV took place, they talked with emotion about moving stories in the days of the war when they fought together.

On the occasion of the historical anniversary, an 11-meter-high monument to the fallen CPV fighters of the railway unit who guaranteed wartime transport at the cost of their lives, was unveiled, and orders and medals of the DPRK were awarded to the guests on October 23-24.

In many corners of the country, wreaths were laid at the cemeteries of the Chinese fallen fighters and before the friendship tower by the Korean people comprising high-ranking party and government officials.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA **Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.**